

MRS. GUNNING SAID SHE WAS NOT CRUEL.

She Did Hit Gussie with Her Slipper, but Then She Never Spanked Her.

As for Biting Her Husband's Ear and Slapping Him, That Was Only a Tender Episode.

HARRY'S MUSCLE WAS TOO WEAK.

Because He Did Not Beat Loud Enough to Suit His Stepmother, Witness Lawrence Testified, She Made Him Go to His Room.

Mrs. Gunning to Her Husband—
"Hunter, call the bounds of your little deer."
"You are a softy and an old fool."

Dr. Gunning to Miss Way—
"My wife raised hell in my home."

Mrs. Gunning to Gussie—
"You are a fat-chested arrangement."
"You are a red devil."

Mrs. Gunning to Margaret Quirk—
"You are a dirty Irish beggar."
"If my Southern blood should rise I would tear you to pieces."
"I love my husband, but I hate his children."

Mrs. Gunning's Sister Elsie to Louise Gunning—
"Long nose, long tongue, long fingers."

According to the injunction of Judge Van Wyck, Brooklyn's nine-days' wonder, the Gunning separation suit, must end to-day. Before the court was called to order yesterday General Jenks told the Judge that he was compelled to ask for an early adjournment for intermission because a surgical operation for throat trouble was to be performed on his son and he desired to be present. His request was granted.

Isaac M. Lawrence, a clerk in the Water Tax Department, and one time a member of Dr. Gunning's church, testified that when once dining with the Gunnings Mrs. Gunning ordered Harry to leave the table and go to his room because he had accidentally spilled water on the table cloth. On another occasion, when Harry had taken his drum to the parlor at his stepmother's request, to accompany Mrs. Gunning, who played on the violin, and Grace, who played the piano, because Harry did not play on the drum loud enough to suit Mrs. Gunning he was sent to his room by his stepmother.

At Nantasket Beach, Mass., one Summer, in witness's presence, Mrs. Gunning urged her sister to go in bathing with the others, when her sister remarked: "You must not think because you can boss and bully Dr. Gunning's children that you can do it with me. You would like to do it; you've tried it often." On cross-examination the witness said Dr. Gunning had lent him \$2,000 on a mortgage and bond, and that witness's wife had paid it. Lawrence said he had heard Dr. Gunning remark to one who had criticized Mrs. Gunning: "You must not criticize her; she is my queen."

Frank W. Fisher, who said he was an usher in a Brooklyn theatre, and who is a friend of Harry, testified that he heard Mrs. Gunning while passing Harry and himself on the street, say: "There's the loafer now." Harry replied: "That's all right." Fisher was sure Mrs. Gunning did not refer to him. He said, on cross-examination, that he had been connected with a gambling house and since then had been a special policeman.

COULD NOT GIVE HER REASON.

Miss Gurnee, the young woman to whom Harry had entrusted for safe-keeping the articles he took from the house, was called in rebuttal by Mr. Tenney. She said Harry had not told her when he gave her the articles of value that they belonged to Mrs. Gunning, although he did tell her so afterward. She did not return them, for a reason which she was not permitted to tell, until Deacon Hague got them from her.

Mr. Tenney recalled Harry G. Gunning to tell of the occasion when Mrs. Gunning followed him to the front door and was, by her testimony, thrown to the door by him. The witness said he was brushing his hat in the hallway when his stepmother came up and seized the brush, and in the struggle that followed for its possession she fell accidentally.

That explanation let Harry off, and then Mrs. Gunning took the stand. She showed plainly the effect of the strain which she has undergone during the trial of the case. She was pale, her eyes encircled with dark rings, and her voice was so low that she was repeatedly asked to speak louder. Her answers were given hesitatingly, as though she were not sure of herself, especially when she would attempt to deny certain allegations made by her husband and his children.

The witness denied she had threatened to tear the washerwoman, Mrs. Quirk, to pieces if her Southern blood was roused, nor did she say she "would make the red wool fly all over the house." Asked whether she had said in Mrs. Mahn's presence that she would poison all the children were it not for the law, witness answered:

HEARD HER HUSBAND'S WORDS.

"After Mrs. Mahn had been working for me some time one afternoon I complained to the Doctor about the children, and went upstairs to a room next to the one where Mrs. Mahn was working. While I was washing my hands Dr. Gunning said:

"You hate my children, and I believe, if you dared, you would poison them." So it was Dr. Gunning's expression and not my words at all."

Continuing the witness said it was false that she had ever said in Mrs. Mahn's presence that she would ruin the Doctor. She confessed she had called Gussie a "fat-chested arrangement," but it was pleasantly said while fitting a dress on the girl. Mrs. Gunning then contradicted Harry's testimony on many points.

After recess Mrs. Gunning began to explain certain acts toward the children and her husband, but it was evident to every one present that she was not equal to the task. Once when she was cautioned by General Jenks not to answer Mr. Tenney's questions, when he objected, she broke down completely and for several minutes sat there in the witness chair with her face buried in her handkerchief, weeping.

Regarding her composure, she told how she had followed her husband on one occasion from a lawyer's office, against his wishes. She admitted she had used a slipper on the hands of Gussie, and in extenuation said that even the Doctor had spanked Gussie, and that was something she had never done.

HOW SHE BITTEN HER HUSBAND.
She had never heard of the finger marks

on Gussie's face before hearing of the incident in court, but she had struck the children. She denied that she never got more than two meals for the family, saying that whenever the Doctor got up late she always prepared breakfast for him, and often when he would bring a friend home to dinner she would prepare the meal. She testified that the Doctor had refused to eat any meal she prepared and would not drink coffee she made, saying he wanted Grace to cook for him. She described the incident when she is alleged to have sat on the arm of the Doctor's chair, bit his ear and slapped his face, thus:

"I sat on the arm of my husband's chair, put my arms around his neck, and my cheek against his. I often did that." On these occasions sometimes the Doctor would ask her why she didn't show such affection for the children and she explained that she had shown them all the affection she had.

Reaching the black eye scene, Mr. Tenney asked permission to ask Dr. Gunning to assume the attitude as he did on that occasion. But General Jenks's objection was sustained by Judge Van Wyck. General Jenks added that he would permit his client to pose, provided Mr. Tenney would extend to him the privilege of having Mrs. Gunning take attitudes he might suggest. Mr. Tenney could not see it in that light, so the posing was dropped. Court was adjourned then, to convene at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. Gunning will be cross-examined in rebuttal by General Jenks.

MONADNOCK IN COMMISSION.
After a Varied Experience She Becomes a Harbor Defence Vessel.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Another harbor defence vessel, practically new, was added to the United States Navy to-day, when the monitor Monadnock was placed in commission at Mare Island, Cal. The Monadnock has an interesting history. She was one of the war-time monitors of the "Erie" type, and was the first of these vessels to make a long sea voyage. Despite predictions of disaster the Navy Department decided to send her from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and Commander (now Rear Admiral) Buncie successfully piloted her through the Straits of Magellan and around to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

In Secretary Robeson's administration the Monadnock was ordered to be repaired. Material for her construction was sent to the Pacific, but while the Monadnock was being conveyed to San Francisco by the vessel containing her new fittings, both sank in a storm. The Monadnock remained under water for a long time, but was finally raised, as was the material. Secretary Herbert decided that the vessel was worth converting into a monitor of the modern type, and now, after nearly twenty years have elapsed since this was first contemplated she has become an up-to-date warship.

Small Fire in Bradstreet's.
A small blaze in the drawer of a cabinet in the counting room of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, No. 279 Broadway, was responsible for an alarm of fire at 9:15 o'clock last night. Three engines and two trucks responded, but the firemen extinguished the blaze without turning on the water. The loss was trifling.

GREATER NEW YORK HAS BEEN CLIPPED.

Lexow's Majority Throws Out Jamaica, Flushing and Hempstead.

Committee Worked Until 2 A. M. on Its Report, but Could Not Present It.

All Members Sworn to Secrecy, but the Revised Bill Leaked Out.

TELEPHONED ADVICE FROM THIS CITY

An Albany Conference Aided by a Wire Talk Between the Committee's Chairman and a Leader of His Party.

Albany, Feb. 20.—Senator Lexow's report which the majority of the Greater New York Committee will sign, was completed this morning at 2 o'clock, and considered by the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities this afternoon. Everybody present at the discussion was sworn to secrecy, and it was unanimously agreed by the two full committees that the report and the bill which will be proposed should be considered to-morrow morning at 9:30 and then made public. The text of the bill indicates very clearly the lines upon which the report is drawn.

The sub-committee, or a majority at least, favors the Andrew H. Green bill which Mr. Lexow introduced in the Senate on January 8, but makes two very significant amendments. These amendments eliminate the towns of FLUSHING, JAMAICA and that part of the town of HEMPSTEAD which it was originally designed to take into the consolidated territory. As the bill now stands the proposed Greater New York would consist of NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, STATEN ISLAND,



Lady Randolph Churchill.

Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome, of New York, and widow of the immortal English statesman, by the Leeds Mercury is reported to be engaged to marry Mr. William Waldorf Astor.

Lady Randolph was married to the second son of the Duke of Marlborough in 1874. She is a woman of remarkable beauty, who has gained a very prominent position in London society. She has taken great interest in English politics, and was of great assistance to her husband in his Parliamentary career.

Lord Randolph Churchill died a little over a year ago, leaving two sons, the elder of whom is an officer in the English Army.

William Waldorf Astor was born in 1853, and was graduated at Columbia Law School. He was a State Senator in 1889 and was appointed United States Minister to Italy by President Arthur. He married Miss Paul, of Philadelphia. She died in December, 1894, at Clevedon, the beautiful seat of the Grosvenors on the River Thames, which Mrs. Astor had purchased from the Duke of Westminster.

Mr. Astor owns the Pall Mall Gazette, which is a strong supporter of the Tory party in England.

LONG ISLAND CITY and NEWTOWN.

The second amendment, the one having political significance, changes the character of the commission to which the task of preparing legislation for the consolidated territory for the next two years is to be intrusted. In the original Lexow-Andrew H. Green bill, the present Greater New York Commission was to draw the bills under which the consolidated territory was to be governed. In the amended bill, only

Mr. Green of the present commission, is retained. In addition the bill provides that the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney-General and nine other persons, who shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, shall act as commissioners for the drafting of laws. This makes a purely political commission of fifteen.

The Attorney-General and the State Engineer and Surveyor are Republicans, and, assuming that the Governor would appoint nine more Platt factionists, the legislation this committee might prepare would be entirely of the character that Mr. Platt might desire. Assuming, that, in the interest of fair play, the Governor should appoint but five Republicans and four Democrats, the Republicans would still have a majority.

Senator Grady's Attitude.

The Democrats apparently are in some doubt as to the correct ground to take in their opposition to the Lexow bill. Senator Grady, a member of the Greater New York Committee, has refused to sign either the Lexow report or the Brush minority report, which asks for a resubmission of the question. Senator Grady, it is understood, refused to sign the Brush report for the reason that he favors consolidation in a general way and refused to sign the Lexow report because he thinks that if there is any consolidation it should include Flushing, Jamaica, and Hempstead, as they were considered when the scheme was put to a popular vote. Senator Grady agrees in the main with Senator Lexow's report, particularly that portion which dwells eloquently upon the necessity for appointing a non-political commission for the preparation of the laws required.

The Senator does not think much of the present Greater New York Commission, and has intimated to friends that the proposed commission would probably be better than the present, assuming that all of Mr. Lexow's fair promises in his report are carried out. This attitude of the only Democratic member from New York on the Greater New York measure has aroused talk here to-day relative to a pending Platt-Tammany deal. There would not seem to be much justification for gossip of this kind if Senator Grady's words are to be taken into serious account.

Cantor Makes a Prophecy.

"The bill will be killed," said Senator Cantor when he was told of the amendments that had been made to it by Mr. Lexow and his Republican colleagues. "It is the old bill of last year over again. The provision permitting the Governor to name nine members of the commission is apparently intended to give the Republican machine complete charge of the work of drafting this important legislation."

Senator Cantor was asked his reason for saying that the bill would be killed, and said:

"In the Senate the fourteen Democratic members will vote against it, and there are three Republicans from Brooklyn and two Republicans from New York who will oppose it, making a total against it of nineteen. With the Representatives of the territory affected against the bill, I should think there might be some Republicans fair minded enough to take the view that the wishes of these Representatives should be heeded."

Mr. Brush this morning arose in the Senate to a question of personal privilege and made a vigorous protest against the premature publication of his minority report. He said that this publication was unauthorized by him, and that only he, his stenographer and one other person had a copy of the report.

Senator McCarren humorously suggested that Mr. Brush had been made the victim of the newly discovered photographic process and intimated that severe punishment should be meted out to the guilty person.

Senator Brush was very serious, and thought Senator McCarren's jest ill-timed. He wished it understood that he had not been guilty of the discourtesy of publishing a report before it had been passed upon by the Committee for which it was intended. Brush's integrity is not questioned by any member of the Senate. All placidly

agreed to accept his explanation, and the matter was dropped.

With Whom Did Lexow Talk?

It was known early this morning that Senator Lexow and his Republican associates on the Greater New York Committee had burned the midnight oil to make the report a symmetrical and argumentative document, designed to carry conviction to every reader.

There was telephonic communication between Mr. Lexow and a certain influential party leader in New York City after midnight. The late advice is said to be responsible for some changes in the report which the Nyack Senator has polished and beautified so laboriously. Despite the fact that Mr. Lexow and his friends were in consultation until 2 a. m., they were all at the Capitol at 9 o'clock promptly. There they went into executive session. This secret conference lasted an hour. It was then thought that at the meeting to be held at 1:30 p. m., the fifteen thousand word report of Mr. Lexow would be ready for distribution. This expectation was not realized.

The sub-committee met in the afternoon as agreed upon, and at the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Lexow said the report would not be made public until it had been read to the full committee to-morrow morning.

Both reports were read at this afternoon's meeting of the committee, but some

FAIR TRIAL FOR HAMMOND

Dr. Raymond Urges the American Institute of Mining Engineers to Act at Once in His Behalf.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 20.—Dr. R. W. Raymond, secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at a session at the Monongahela House, this city, to-day read to the members of the Institute a paper which he had prepared concerning the case of John Hays Hammond, who was captured in the Jameson raid and imprisoned by the Boer Government for complicity in the movements preliminary to the recent uprising in the Transvaal.

He urged speedy action and asked every member to write his Senator and Representative in Congress, requesting them to use their influence to save Hammond by giving him a fair trial. He said:

"Shall an American citizen be selected as the scapegoat for a host of alleged offenders and be sacrificed without full and deliberate inquiry. I have known Mr. Hammond for many years, and I am not prepared to believe that he has been guilty of crime deserving death. More over I know enough of the conditions which have hitherto existed in Johannesburg to feel sure that there is another side to the story, which will put in a very different light the action of those who constituted the Reform Committee."



Mr. William Waldorf Astor.

members asked that they be given a chance to read the report carefully before its issuance for publication. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the publication of the report. Senator Lexow said: "My report will positively not be given out until it is made public in the regular manner through our committee. The only copy that might possibly be secured is in the hands of a trusted official, who sealed it up by order of the committee, and who is not to open it until we meet again in the morning."

While it is impossible to secure the report, the bill is so securely guarded that its essential provisions cannot be printed here, and they follow:

An act consolidating the local governments of the territory within the city and County of New York to consist of Kings and Richmond, and Long Island City and the town of Newtown, in the County of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof.

All the municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations, other than counties, within the following territory, to wit, the County of Kings, the County of Richmond, the city of Long Island City, the town of Newtown are hereby consolidated with the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York.

For all purposes the local administration and government of the territories in section 1 of this act enumerated shall remain in and be performed and exercised by the respective bodies politic and corporate to which they are now intrusted until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law; and for such purpose, and until such time, and except to such extent, the said bodies, politic and corporate, shall continue to exist and to possess the same rights, properties, privileges and franchises, and to exercise the same powers and discharge the same duties and be subject to the same liabilities, and the various offices thereof shall be elected or appointed in the same manner as heretofore. . . .

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act each of the cities of New York and Brooklyn shall raise its proportion of the sum of \$250,000 to be levied upon all the real property, said sum to be raised by such city for any year prior to the year 1907 or by the issue of revenue bonds of such city in the manner provided by law, or by the inclusion thereof in the annual tax levy upon real and personal property liable to taxation in such city. . . .

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way, the boundaries, government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations or disabilities of any county or offices thereof, as used by the Constitution or otherwise.

Section 1 of this act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1898; sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this act shall take effect immediately.

Funeral of the Rev. J. J. Elmendorf.

The funeral of the Rev. John J. Elmendorf, late professor of moral theology at the Western Theological Seminary, of Chicago, was held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth street, yesterday. A requiem celebration was begun at 10:30 o'clock, and the funeral service was read in Trinity Church just before sunset. The Rev. J. M. Riley read the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown celebrated the mass.

OUT IN THE STORM In a life-boat. Thrill of a brave little Journal woman, who made the trip in the wonderful new life-boat at Sandy Hook. In Sunday's Journal, Don't miss it.

"President Krueger, by promising important reforms to the representatives of foreign interests in Johannesburg has already admitted to some extent the justice of their complaints. But it is not safe to presume on this account that Mr. Hammond, who was kept in prison while others were released on bail, will not be treated with exceptional severity, as the representative of the aggregate alleged offences of all those who have been allowed to escape."

"Under these circumstances there can be no question that the United States ought to insist upon deliberation, delay, a fair inquiry, the opportunity of a full defence and the further opportunity of a study of the case by this Government before the execution of any sentence."

The Institute took no action as a body to-day, but the members promised to use the influence of the big concerns they represent to see that Mr. Hammond gets a fair trial.

Republic of Liberia Attached for \$1,000.

Justice Andrews, of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an attachment for \$1,000 against the Republic of Liberia in favor of Yates & Porterfield, on two bills of exchange made in June, 1895, by A. B. King, Commissioner of the Republic to the Columbian Exposition.

Telephone Company to Enlarge.

The New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, whose headquarters are in Brooklyn, intends to increase its stock from \$5,500,000 to \$7,000,000 and to erect an eight-story building.

Before the finished fruit came bud and blossom. Bud grows into blossom, blossom into fruit. And so girlhood matures into womanhood and the woman into motherhood.

The two most critical times in a woman's life are the times which make the girl a woman, and the woman a mother. At these times, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of incalculable value. It turns danger into safety and pain into ease. It is a medicine which has but one object. It is good for but one thing. It strengthens and invigorates the organs distinctly feminine, it promotes regularity of the functions, allays irritation and inflammation, checks unnatural, exhausting drains, and puts the whole delicate organism into perfect condition. Almost all of the ills of womanhood are traceable to some form of what is known as "female complaint." And this generally begins either at the time of puberty or childbirth, or at the "turn of life."

There are not three cases in a hundred of woman's peculiar diseases that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will not cure. Thousands of grateful women have been rendered healthy and happy by its use, and the experience and testimony of many of them has been included in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser.

When Dr. Pierce published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 600,000 copies had been sold at the regular price of 50 cents per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would give away the next half million free. He is now distributing absolutely free, 500,000 of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent 1st-class. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50, except only that the books are bound in strong manila paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly, therefore, do not delay sending immediately if you want one.



A Pathetic Incident at the Gunning Trial Yesterday.

Recess was taken just as Mrs. Gunning was in the midst of her denial of the stories told by her stepson, Harry, and his sisters, Gussie and Grace. She protested that she had not been cruel to them, and as court adjourned walked past her husband without vouchsafing him a glance. She was surrounded by her friends, and in a moment the court room was almost deserted. As Dr. Gunning turned to follow, his little daughter clasped his hands, saying, "Don't worry, papa; it'll come out all right." Then father and daughter sat down and talked until court was opened again.